

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner  
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Date of mailing (day/month/year) 22 January 2001 (22.01.01)	
International application No. PCT/US99/26698	Applicant's or agent's file reference 9138-0018
International filing date (day/month/year) 12 November 1999 (12.11.99)	Priority date (day/month/year) 13 November 1998 (13.11.98)
Applicant HOPPENSTEADT, Frank, C. et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:  
09 June 2000 (09.06.00)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The election ☒ was  
☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer Henrik Nyberg Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

REC'D 14 AUG 2001

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Applicant's or agent's file reference 9138-0018	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/US99/26698	International filing date (day/month/year) 12 NOVEMBER 1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 13 NOVEMBER 1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC IPC(7): G06F 15/18, 15/80 and US Cl.: 706/25, 26, 27, 30, 41		
Applicant ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS		

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1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets.
- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority. (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).
- These annexes consist of a total of — sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of report with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand  09 JUNE 2000	Date of completion of this report  17 JULY 2001
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231  Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer <i>Peggy Harned</i>  GEORGE DAVIS  Telephone No. (703) 305-3891

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/26698

## I. Basis of the report

## 1. With regard to the elements of the international application:\*

☒ the international application as originally filed☒ the description:pages 1-17, as originally filedpages NONE, filed with the demandpages NONE, filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_☒ the claims:pages 18-22, as originally filedpages NONE, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19pages NONE, filed with the demandpages NONE, filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_☒ the drawings:pages 1-12, as originally filedpages NONE, filed with the demandpages NONE, filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_☒ the sequence listing part of the description:pages NONE, as originally filedpages NONE, filed with the demandpages NONE, filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language \_\_\_\_\_ which is:

☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

## 3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in printed form.☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.4. ☒ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:☒ the description, pages NONE☒ the claims, Nos. NONE☒ the drawings, sheets/fig NONE5. ☐ This report has been drawn as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).\*\*

\* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

\*\*Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement****1. statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims <u>NONE</u>	YES
	Claims <u>1-25</u>	NO
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims <u>NONE</u>	YES
	Claims <u>1-25</u>	NO
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims <u>NONE</u>	YES
	Claims <u>1-25</u>	NO

**2. citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)**

Claims 1-25 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by LINARES\_BARRANCO et al. CMOS Analog Neural Network Systems Based on Oscillatory Neurons. IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems. May 1992. As per claim 1, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses a plurality of n processing elements (figures 7 and 12), a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said elements (figures 7 and 12), a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors (abstract and figures 7 and 12) and a forcing apparatus operably coupled with said medium (figures 7 and 12). As per claim 5, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses a plurality of n oscillating processing elements (figures 7 and 12), a plurality of no more than n connectors (figures 7 and 12), a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors (abstract and figures 7 and 12) and a rhythmic input operably coupled with said medium (figures 7 and 12). As per claim 6, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses a plurality of n processing element means (figures 7 and 12), a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said element (figures 7 and 12), applying an oscillatory signal to each of said element means (figures 7 and 12) and generating said oscillatory signal (figures 7 and 12). As per claim 11, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses a number n of oscillating elements (figures 7 and 12), a source of a rhythmic elements (figures 7 and 12), a medium interconnecting the source of rhythmic forcing input to each oscillating element (figures 7 and 12) and each oscillating element having an oscillating frequency (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12). As per claim 19, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses an array of oscillators, at least a plurality of said oscillators having differing frequencies (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12), a common conducting medium connected to each of the plurality of oscillators (figures 7 and 12) and a source connected to the conducting medium to import oscillator signals (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12). As per claim 22, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses operably coupling the first element to a medium (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12), operably coupling the second element to said medium (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12), operably coupling said medium to a rhythmic input (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12) and causing said rhythmic (Continued on Supplemental Sheet.)

**Supplemental Box**

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: Boxes I - VIII

Sheet 10

**V. 2. REASONED STATEMENTS - CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS (Continued):**

input to oscillate said medium at a third frequency (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12). As per claim 24, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses operably coupling each of the plurality of  $n$  elements to a corresponding one of a plurality of no more than  $n$  connectors (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12), operably coupling each one of said connectors to a conductive medium (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12) and operably coupling said medium to rhythmic input (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12). As per claim 25, LINARES-BARRANCO discloses a number  $n$  of active elements and a medium having connections to the active elements for application of an input signal thereto, said active elements being phase locked loop oscillators (pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12). Claims 2-4, 7-10, 12-18, 20, 21 and 23 are also taught by LINARES-BARRANCO (see pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12).

Claims 1-24 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by LINSAY et al. The Dynamics of Coupled Nonlinear Oscillators. IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems. May 1996. As per claim 1, LINSAY discloses a plurality of  $n$  processing elements (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said elements (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and a forcing apparatus operably coupled with said medium (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 5, LINSAY discloses a plurality of  $n$  oscillating processing elements (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a plurality of no more than  $n$  connectors (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and a rhythmic input operably coupled with said medium (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 6, LINSAY discloses a plurality of  $n$  processing element means (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said element (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), applying an oscillatory signal to each of said element means (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and generating said oscillatory signal (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 11, LINSAY discloses a number  $n$  of oscillating elements (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a source of a rhythmic elements (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a medium interconnecting the source of rhythmic forcing input to each oscillating element (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and each oscillating element having an oscillating frequency (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 19, LINSAY discloses an array of oscillators, at least a plurality of said oscillators having differing frequencies (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), a common conducting medium connected to each of the plurality of oscillators (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and a source connected to the conducting medium to import oscillator signals (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 22, LINSAY discloses operably coupling the first element to a medium (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), operably coupling the second element to said medium (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), operably coupling said medium to a rhythmic input (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and causing said rhythmic input to oscillate said medium at a third frequency (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). As per claim 24, LINSAY discloses operably coupling each of the plurality of  $n$  elements to a corresponding one of a plurality of no more than  $n$  connectors (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1), operably coupling each one of said connectors to a conductive medium (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1) and operably coupling said medium to rhythmic input (pages 138 and 139 and figure 1). Claims 2-4, 7-10, 12-18, 20, 21 and 23 are also taught by LINSAY (see pages 138 and 139 and figure 1).

Claims 19-21 and 25 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by LIU et al. Phrase-Locked Loop with Neurocontroller. SICE. July 1998. As per claim 19, LIU discloses an array of oscillators, at least a plurality of said oscillators having differing frequencies (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3), a common conducting medium connected to each of the plurality of oscillators (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3) and a source connected to the conducting medium to import oscillator signals (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3). As per claim 20, LIU discloses feedback circuits connected with the medium (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3). As per claim 21, LIU discloses the oscillators are phrase locked loops (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3). As per claim 25, LIU discloses a number  $n$  of active elements and a medium having connections to the active elements for application of an input signal thereto, said active elements being phase locked loop oscillators (pages 1133 and 1134 and figures 1 and 3).

## ----- NEW CITATIONS -----

LINSAY et al. The Dynamics of Coupled Nonlinear Oscillators: From Relaxation Oscillators to Neurons. IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems. 12-15 May 1996, see pages 138 and 139.

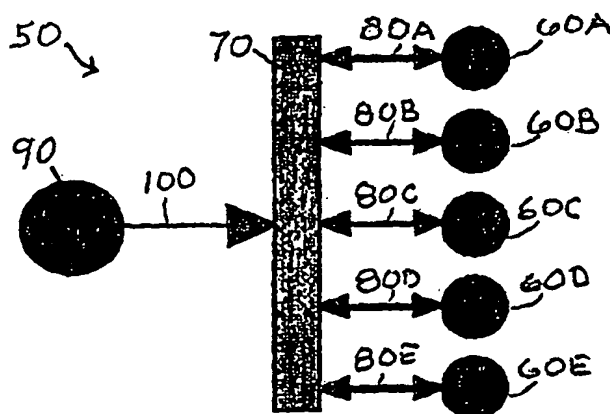
LINARES-BARRANCO et al. CMOS Analog Neural Network Systems Based on Oscillatory Neurons. IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems. 3-6 May 1992, see pages 2236 and 2237 and figures 7 and 12.



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>G06F 15/18, 15/80</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/29970</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 25 May 2000 (25.05.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/26698 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 12 November 1999 (12.11.99)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/108,353 13 November 1998 (13.11.98) US  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS, a body corporate acting on behalf of ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY [US/US]; Bank One Building, Suite 201, 20 E. University, Tempe, AZ 85282 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> HOPPENSTEADT, Frank, C. [US/US]; 4864 E. Caida Del Sol, Paradise Valley, AZ 85253 (US). IZHIKEVICH, Eugene [RU/US]; 2700 N. Hayden Road #2036, Scottsdale, AZ 85257 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> MACBLAIN, Thomas, D. et al.; Gallagher & Kennedy, 2600 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CN, JP, KR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

**(54) Title:** OSCILLATORY NEUROCOMPUTERS WITH DYNAMIC CONNECTIVITY

**(57) Abstract**

A neurocomputer (50) comprises  $n$  oscillating processing elements (60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E) that communicate through a common medium (70) so that there are required only  $n$  connective junctions (80A, 80B, 80C, 80D and 80E). A rhythmic external forcing input (90) modulates the oscillatory frequency of the medium (70) which, in turn, is imparted to the  $n$  oscillators (60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E). Any two oscillators oscillating at different frequencies may communicate provided that input's power spectrum includes the frequency equal to the difference between the frequencies of the two oscillators in question. Thus, selective communication, or dynamic connectivity, between different neurocomputer oscillators occurs due to the frequency modulation of the medium (70) by external forcing.

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## OSCILLATORY NEUROCOMPUTERS WITH DYNAMIC CONNECTIVITY

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The present application claims priority rights based on U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/108,353 filed November 13, 1998.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10

The present invention relates generally to computational devices and more particularly to a neural network computer requiring a minimal number of connective devices between processing elements.

15

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Artificial neural networks, or neurocomputers, are biologically inspired; that is, they are composed of elements that perform in a manner analogous to the most elementary functions of the biological neuron. Typically, a neurocomputer is composed of a number ( $n$ ) of processing elements that may be switches or nonlinear amplifiers. These elements are then organized in a way that may be related to the anatomy of the brain. The configuration of connections, and thus communication routes, between these elements represents the manner in which the neurocomputer will function, analogous to that of a program performed by digital computers. Despite this superficial resemblance, artificial neural networks exhibit a surprising number of the brain's characteristics. For example, they learn from experience, generalize from previous examples to new ones, and abstract essential characteristics from inputs containing irrelevant data. Unlike a von Neumann computer, the neurocomputer does not execute a list of commands (a



program). Rather, the neurocomputer performs pattern recognition and associative recall via self-organization of connections between elements.

Artificial neural networks can modify their behavior in response to their environment. Shown a set of inputs (perhaps with desired outputs), they self-adjust to  
5 produce consistent responses. A network is trained so that application of a set of inputs produces the desired (or at least consistent) set of outputs. Each such input (or output) set is referred to as a vector. Training is accomplished by sequentially applying input vectors, while adjusting network weights according to a predetermined procedure. During training, the network weights gradually converge to values such that each input  
10 vector produces the desired output vector.

Because of their ability to simulate the apparently oscillatory nature of brain neurons, oscillatory neurocomputers are among the more promising types of neurocomputers. Simply stated, the elements of an oscillatory neurocomputer consist of  
15 oscillators rather than amplifiers or switches. Oscillators are mechanical, chemical or electronic devices that are described by an oscillatory signal (periodic, quasi-periodic, almost periodic function, etc.). Usually the output is a scalar function of the form  $V(\omega t + \phi)$  where  $V$  is a fixed wave form (sinusoid, saw-tooth or square wave),  $\omega$  is the frequency of oscillation, and  $\phi$  is the phase deviation (lag or lead).

Recurrent neural networks have feedback paths from their outputs back to their  
20 inputs. As such, the response of such networks is dynamic in that after applying a new input, the output is calculated and fed back to modify the input. The output is then recalculated, and the process is repeated again and again. Ideally, successive iterations produce smaller and smaller output changes until eventually the outputs become constant. To properly exhibit associative and recognition properties, neural networks,

such as is required by Hopfield's network, must have a fully connected synaptic matrix. That is, to function optimally, recurrent network processing elements must communicate data to each other. Although some prototypes have been built, the commercial manufacture of such neurocomputers faces a major problem: A conventional recurrent  
5 neurocomputer consisting of  $n$  processing elements requires  $n^2$  connective junctions to be fully effective. The terms connector or connective junction, as used herein throughout, are defined as a connective element that enables one processing element to receive as input data output data produced by itself or any other one processing element. For large  $n$  this is difficult and expensive.

10 Accordingly, a need exists for a neurocomputer with fully recurrent capabilities and requiring a minimal number of connective devices between processing elements.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a neurocomputer is disclosed that  
15 exhibits pattern recognition and associative recall capabilities while requiring only  $n$  connective junctions for every  $n$  processing elements employed thereby.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the neurocomputer comprises  $n$  oscillating processing elements that can communicate through a common medium so that there are required only  $n$  connective junctions. A rhythmic external forcing input  
20 modulates the oscillatory frequency of the medium which, in turn, is imparted to the  $n$  oscillators. Any two oscillators oscillating at different frequencies may communicate provided that the input's power spectrum includes the frequency equal to the difference between the frequencies of the two oscillators in question. Thus, selective communication, or dynamic connectivity, between different neurocomputer oscillators  
25 occurs due to frequency modulation of the medium by external forcing.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a prior art recurrent neural network employing five neural processing elements.

5           FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a neural network according to principles of the present invention and employing five neural processing elements.

FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic illustration of results obtained through simulation of the neurocomputer according to principles of the present invention using a phase deviation model and Hebbian learning rule with parameters:  $n = 60$ ,  $t \in [0, 10]$ .

10           FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram of a phase-locked loop.

FIG. 5 is a diagrammatic illustration of the relationship between demodulated output voltage and input frequency and phase of a phase-locked loop as depicted in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a schematic block diagram of a neural network according to principles  
15 of the present invention employing two phase-locked loops as depicted in FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is a diagrammatic illustration of one frequency multiplication performed in the neural network depicted in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram showing the circuit components of the neural network of FIG. 6 according to principles of the present invention.

20           FIG. 9 is a schematic block diagram of a five-oscillator neural network with associated function generator and oscilloscopes connected for testing.

FIGS. 10A-10E are oscilloscope traces of the oscillator responses of the network of FIG. 9 with a signal  $\sin t$  impressed on the input.

FIGS. 11A-11E are oscilloscope traces of the oscillator responses of the network of FIG. 9 with a signal  $\sin 2t$  impressed on the input.

5        FIGS. 12A-12E are oscilloscope traces of the oscillator responses of the network of FIG. 9 with a signal  $\sin 3t$  impressed on the input.

FIGS. 13A-13E are oscilloscope traces of the oscillator responses of the network of FIG. 9 with a signal  $\sin 10t$  impressed on the input.

## 10                    DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a conventional recurrent neurocomputer 10 comprising  $n$  (in this case,  $n=5$ ) neural processing elements 20. Elements 20 may comprise switches, amplifiers, oscillators or any other suitable neurocomputer element type known in the art. In order for each of elements 20 to communicate with the others  
15 of elements 20, neurocomputer 10 necessarily includes  $n^2$  (in this case,  $n^2 = 25$ ) connective junctions 30 to which conductors 40 are attached. As can be observed, where the number  $n$  of elements 20 grows large, the implementation of such a neurocomputer becomes prohibitively difficult, from both cost and practicability standpoints.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates a neurocomputer 50 according to principles of the  
20 present invention. Neurocomputer 50 comprises a finite number  $n$  (in this case,  $n=5$ ) oscillatory neural processing elements 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E. Elements 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E can comprise voltage-controlled oscillators, optical oscillators, lasers, microelectromechanical systems, Josephson junctions, macromolecules, or any other suitable oscillator known in the art. Each element 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E  
25 oscillates at a particular frequency that may or may not be the same frequency as that of

the others of elements 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E. In its most general sense, the neurocomputer 50 further comprises a medium 70 connected to each of elements 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E by means of connective junctions 80A, 80B, 80C, 80D and 80E, respectively. Medium 70 may comprise a unitary body or multiple connected bodies.

5 Neurocomputer 50 further comprises a rhythmic forcing signal source 90 able to apply a modulated oscillatory frequency to medium 70 by means of a connection 100. Specifically, the medium 70 can be a conductive medium electrically connected to the oscillators 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E by conductive connection junctions 80A, 80B, 80C, 80D and 80E. The rhythmic forcing signal source 90 can be an electrical signal  
10 generator such as a frequency modulated transmitter connected by a conductive connection 100 to the medium 70.

In operation, any two elements, such as 60B and 60E, can be said to communicate to each other if changing the phase deviation of one influences the phase deviation of the other. Such is the case if the two elements oscillate at the same  
15 frequency. Accordingly, if elements 60B and 60E oscillate at the same frequency, they will communicate in such manner.

If elements 60B and 60E oscillate at different frequencies, they will not communicate in such manner. However, by causing input signal source 90 to apply a uniform oscillatory signal multiplicatively to elements 60A, 60B, 60C, 60D and 60E by  
20 way of medium 70, any two oscillators, such as 60B and 60E, can be made to communicate by filling the frequency gap between them. That is, the uniform oscillatory signal must include a frequency equal to the difference between the respective frequencies of elements 60B and 60E. Accordingly, if elements 60B and 60E are oscillating at two different frequencies, say  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ , then applying the time ( $t$ )

dependent voltage signal  $a(t)=\cos(\omega_1-\omega_2)t$  to medium 70 enables elements 60B and 60E to communicate data to each other.

Mathematical analysis of the said neurocomputer architecture, which is based on the theory developed by F. C. Hoppensteadt and E. M. Izhikevich (Oscillatory  
5 neurocomputers with dynamic connectivity, Physical Review Letters 82(1999)2983-2986) shows that the neurocomputer dynamic is equivalent to a fully connected Hopfield network (J.J. Hopfield, Neural networks and physical systems with emergent collective computational abilities, Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences (USA) 79(1982)2554-2558). In particular, we use the well-known Hebbian learning rule  
10 (D.O.Hebb, The Organization of Behavior, J. Wiley, New York, 1949; and S. Grossberg, Non-linear neural networks: Principles, mechanisms and architectures, Neural Networks 1(1988)17-61) to show that a network of  $n = 60$  oscillators can memorize and successfully retrieve through associative recall three patterns corresponding to the images "0", "1", "2", as we illustrate in Figure 3. Thus, the neurocomputer can act as a  
15 classical fully connected Hopfield network despite the fact that it has only  $n$  interconnections.

As discussed below, a neurocomputer according to principles of the present invention may be comprised mainly of phase-locked loops, amplifiers, and band-pass filters. A schematic of such a neurocomputer is shown in FIG. 8. In this discussion,  
20 emphasis will be placed on the operation of phase-locked loops, which are ideally designed to perform frequency demodulation and frequency multiplication. Because of these qualities, they are highly suited for simulating neuron interaction.

A schematic of the major components of a phase locked loop ("PLL") 110 is shown in FIG. 4. The major components include a phase detector 120, low-pass filter 130, unity amplifier 140, and a voltage controlled oscillator ("VCO") 150. Phase locked loops use a feedback loop to produce a replica of an input signal's frequency. They are similar to operational amplifiers ("op-amps") in that an op-amp amplifies the voltage difference between input signals. The difference is that a PLL amplifies the frequency difference of the inputs and sets them equal to each other, so that the internally generated signal in the VCO 150 is an exact replica of the input signal (pin 4 of the PLL). Once this has occurred the PLL 110 is said to be in the "locked on" state. When the two signals are "locked on," any change in the input's frequency is detected by the phase detector 120 as an error signal. This error signal is applied to the internal signal, which is a replica of the input, so that it will match the input signal's frequency. The error signal is essentially the phase difference in the signal, which is the information waveform. The encoded information is extracted from pin 7 of the PLL 110. By implementing the above technique, frequency demodulation is performed using PLLs.

PLLs may be set up to perform frequency multiplication. This is accomplished by placing an open circuit between pins 3 and 4 in FIG. 4 and inputting a second source at pin 3. Since the phase detector 120 of PLL 110 is classified as type 1, it has a highly linear XOR gate and a built-in four-quadrant multiplier. The four-quadrant multiplier allows PLL 110 to perform frequency multiplication very accurately. A PLL connected in this manner produces an output that is the frequency multiplication of the two inputs.

Before simulating neuron activity using phase locked loop circuitry, one first establishes the free running frequency, the capture-range, and the lock-range of the PLL.

The free running frequency ( $f_o$ ) is ideally the center frequency level of the signal that is to be demodulated. The value for the free running frequency is obtained from

$$f_o = 1.2/(4 \bullet R1 \bullet C1) \quad (i)$$

It should be mentioned that the resistance R1 and the capacitance C1 correspond to the values of resistor R1 and capacitor C1 in FIG. 4. The capture-range ( $f_c$ ) is the frequency range over which the PLL will try to lock on to an input's frequency. The following formula may be used to determine the capture-range.

$$f_c = 1/(2 \bullet \pi) \bullet \sqrt{((2 \bullet \pi \bullet f_L)/(3.6 \bullet 1000 \bullet C2))} \quad (ii)$$

where C2 is the capacitance of the similarly designated capacitor in FIG. 5 and  $f_L$  is the lock-range.

By evaluating the formula for the capture range, one can see that the capture range is limited by low pass filter time constant. The lock-range ( $f_L$ ) is the range over which the PLL will remain in the locked on state. This range is generally larger than the capture-range and can be increased by increasing  $V_{cc}$  of the PLL as shown in the following equation.

$$f_L = 8 \bullet f_o / V_{cc} \quad (iii)$$

After establishing the free running, lock and capture frequencies, it should be determined if there exists a linear relationship between the input frequency and phase, and the demodulated output voltage. This linear relationship can be determined and demonstrated as shown in FIG. 5.

Communication can occur when a signal is outside the capture range if it is conditioned by another signal. This can be demonstrated by implementing the multiple



PLL circuit 170 as shown in FIG. 6. The key to designing the circuit depicted in FIG. 6 is the ability to obtain the sum and difference of two input frequencies, which can be accomplished through multiplication.

In order to implement the multiplication operation as shown by the multiplication circle 171 or 172, one should understand the following theory:

$$\cos(\omega_c) \cos(\omega_m) = (1/2) \cdot [\cos(\omega_c - \omega_m) + \cos(\omega_c + \omega_m)]$$

$\Rightarrow$  Fourier Transform  $\Rightarrow$

$$(1/4) \cdot [\delta(f + (f_c - f_m)) + \delta(f + (f_c + f_m)) + \delta(f - (f_c - f_m)) + \delta(f - (f_c + f_m))]$$

FIG. 7 shows what occurs when multiplying 8kHz and 42kHz, as at the multiplier 171 in FIG. 7. As seen in FIG. 8, these 8kHz and 42kHz components are present in the output 172 of the multiplier 171. Also present are 50kHz and 34 kHz, the sum and difference of 8 kHz and 42 kHz, respectively. Interfering harmonics are also present. Here, 8 kHz and 42 kHz were chosen to obtain an adequate separation between the harmonics and the desired frequency components.

To resolve the problem of harmonic frequencies output by the multipliers 171, 173, band pass filters were placed in the circuit. The filter was comprised of an inductor and capacitor. To isolate the single frequency desired, the following formula was used:

$$f = 1/(\sqrt{L \cdot C \cdot 2 \cdot \pi}) \quad (iv)$$

This formula was used to choose the desired inductor and capacitor needed. A problem resulting from the addition of the band pass filter was a voltage drop of the input signal. To compensate for this drop, amplifiers were inserted into the circuit to raise the voltage

back up to the desired magnitude. The band pass filter amplifier circuits thus added are indicated at 175, 176 of FIG. 6.

By modulating the 8 kHz carrier frequency of the function generator 178 with a  
5 100 Hz sine wave modulation and multiplying the modulated signal with a 42 kHz  
carrier frequency, the PLL 181 was able to demodulate the input signal and output the  
100 Hz information signal. Similarly, the PLL 182 was able to demodulate the 100 Hz  
information signal. Testing of the circuit depicted in FIG. 6 demonstrates that  
communication can still occur even if a signal is outside the capture range of a PLL if the  
10 information signal is combined with another carrier signal.

In FIG. 8, the circuit shown in block diagram form in FIG. 6 is schematically  
shown in greater detail. The multipliers 172 and 173 are LM 565 phase locked loops  
from National Semiconductor. National Semiconductor op amps LM 324 are used in the  
band pass filter and amplification stages 175 and 176 along with the inductor and  
15 capacitor filtering circuit elements of the values shown. The phase locked loops 181 and  
182 connected as oscillators employ the LM 565 phase locked loops from National  
Semiconductor.  $VCC_1$ , from the PLL oscillator 181 at the upper right, is fed back to the  
multiplier 173 at the lower left and  $VCC_2$  is fed back from the PLL oscillator 182 at the  
lower right to the multiplier 172 at the upper left.

20 In FIG. 9, a five-element neural network 190 is shown. Five phase locked loop  
oscillators 191, 192, 193, 194 and 195 are tuned at frequencies  $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, W_5$ ,  
respectively, where the ratio of frequencies is  $W_1:W_2:W_3:W_4:W_5 = 1:2:3:4:5$ . These  
oscillators are forced by a common function generator 198. The function generator is  
connected to the oscillators via the conductors 200 and 202 serving as the conductive  
25 medium and connectors, respectively, of the neural network 190 previously discussed.

Oscilloscopes 211, 212, 213, 214, and 215 are connected to the oscillators as illustrated to demonstrate the output signals of the oscillators responsive to various inputs from the function generator 198. A summing circuit 217 is connected into a feedback loop 218 common to each of the oscillators.

5           FIGS. 10-13 illustrate the responses of the oscillators 191-195, respectively, to four input signals generated by the function generator 198. FIG. 10 shows the traces of the oscilloscopes 211-215 corresponding to the oscillating signals of oscillators 191-195, respectively, when the forcing voltage from the function generator 198 is  $\sin t$ . None of the oscillators 191-195 are in communication and the oscillator signals are unrelated, as  
10   shown by the traces 10A-10E.

With a function generator input  $\sin 2t$ , the oscillators respond with signals as shown by the traces of FIGS. 11A to 11E. Here, the oscillators 191, 193 and 195 communicate, producing the oscilloscope traces of FIGS. 11A, 11C and 11E, and the oscillators 192 and 194 communicate producing the traces of FIGS. 11B and 11D.

15           With an input signal  $\sin 3t$  impressed by the function generator 198, the oscillators 191-195 produce in the oscilloscopes 211-215 the traces shown at FIGS. 12A-12E, respectively. Oscillators 191 and 194 communicate, producing the traces of FIGS. 12A and 12D. Oscillators 192 and 195 communicate producing the traces shown at FIGS. 12B and 12E. The oscillator 193 is not in communication with any other of the  
20   oscillators and it produces the trace shown at FIG. 12C.

In FIGS. 13A-13E, shown are traces illustrating the response of the oscillators 191-195 when a signal  $\sin 10t$  is impressed by the function generator 198. None of the oscillators here are communicating.

A further, more generalized example of implementation of the present invention will now be described using a network of  $n$  voltage controlled oscillators (known as Kuramoto's phase model) and represented by:

$$\dot{\vartheta}_i = \Omega_i + \epsilon a(t) \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(\vartheta_j - \vartheta_i), \quad (1)$$

where  $\vartheta_i \in \mathbb{S}^1$  is the phase of the  $i$ th oscillator,  $a(t)$  is the external input and  $\epsilon \ll 1$  is the strength of connections. We require that all differences  $\Omega_i - \Omega_j$  be different when  $i \neq j$ .

10

(i) Averaging

Let  $\vartheta_i(t) = \Omega_i t + \varphi_i$ , then

$$\dot{\varphi}_i = \epsilon a(t) \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(\{\Omega_j - \Omega_i\}t + \varphi_j - \varphi_i). \quad (2)$$

15

One can average this system to obtain

$$\dot{\varphi}_i = \epsilon H_i(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) + o(\epsilon), \quad (3)$$

20

where

$$H_i = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T a(t) \sum_{j=1}^n \sin(\{\Omega_j - \Omega_i\}t + \varphi_j - \varphi_i) dt$$

5 is the average of the right-hand side of (2).

(ii) Quasiperiodic External Input

Now suppose we are given a matrix of connections  $C = (c_{ij})$ . Let

10

$$a(t) = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} \cos(\{\Omega_j - \Omega_i\}t) \quad (4)$$

be a time dependent external input, which is a quasiperiodic function of  $t$ . Since all  $\Omega_i - \Omega_j$  differences are different for all  $i$  and  $j$ , it is easy to verify that

$$H_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{c_{ij} + c_{ji}}{2} \sin(\varphi_j - \varphi_i)$$

If we denote  $s_{ij} = (c_{ij} + c_{ji})/2$ , use the slow time  $\tau = \epsilon t$ , and disregard the small-order

20 term  $o(\epsilon)$ , then we can rewrite system (2) in the form

$$\varphi'_i = \sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij} \sin(\varphi_j - \varphi_i), \quad (5)$$

where  $\dot{\tau} = d\tau/dt$ . We see that the external input of the form (4) can dynamically connect any two oscillators provided that the corresponding  $c_{ij}$  is not zero.

### 5 (iii) Chaotic External Input

In general, the external input  $a(t)$  can be chaotic or noisy. It can dynamically connect the  $i$ th and the  $j$ th oscillators if its Fourier transform has a non-zero entry corresponding to the frequency  $\omega = \Omega_j - \Omega_i$  since the average,  $H_i$ , would depend on the phase difference  $\varphi_j - \varphi_i$  in this case.

### (iv) Oscillatory Associative Memory

Since the connection matrix  $S = (s_{ij})$  is symmetric, the phase model (5) is a gradient system. Indeed, it can be written in the form

$$\dot{\varphi}_i = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi_i}$$

where

20

$$U(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij} \cos(\varphi_j - \varphi_i)$$

is a gradient function. The vector of phase deviations  $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \in \mathbb{T}^n$  always converges to an equilibrium on the  $n$ -torus  $\in \mathbb{T}^n$  as shown in FIG. 3. System (5) has multiple attractors and Hopfield-Grossberg-like associative properties as also shown in FIG. 3. Therefore, system (1) with external forcing has oscillatory associative memory.

5

#### (v) Hebbian Learning Rule

Suppose we are given a set of  $m$  key vectors to be memorized

$$10 \quad \xi^k = (\xi_1^k, \xi_2^k, \dots, \xi_n^k), \quad \xi_i^k = \pm 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, m,$$

where  $\xi_i^k = \xi_j^k$  means that the  $i$ th and the  $j$ th oscillators are in-phase ( $\varphi_i = \varphi_j$ ), and

$\xi_i^k = -\xi_j^k$  means they are anti-phase ( $\varphi_i = \varphi_j + \pi$ ). A Hebbian learning rule of the form

$$s_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m \xi_i^k \xi_j^k, \quad (6)$$

15

is the simplest one among many possible learning algorithms. To get (5) it suffices to apply the external input of the form (4) with  $c_{ij} = s_{ij}$  for all  $i$  and  $j$ .

#### (vi) Initializing the Network

20

To use the proposed neurocomputer architecture to implement the standard Hopfield-Grossberg paradigm, as we illustrate in FIG. 3, we need a way to present an input image as an initial condition  $\vartheta^{(0)}$ , and to read the output from the network. While the latter

task poses no difficulty and can be accomplished using Fourier analysis of the "mean field activity," the former task requires some ingenuity since we do not have direct access to the oscillators.

Suppose we are given a vector  $\xi^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  to be recognized. Let us apply the external input  $a(t) \quad c_{ij} = \xi_i^0 \xi_j^0$  with  $\quad$  for a certain period of time. This results in the phase deviation system of the form

10

$$\dot{\varphi}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_i^0 \xi_j^0 \sin(\varphi_j - \varphi_i)$$

It is easy to check that if,  $\xi_i^0 \xi_j^0 = 1$  then  $\varphi_i(t) - \varphi_j(t) \rightarrow 0$ , and if  $\xi_i^0 \xi_j^0 = -1$  then  
 15  $\varphi_i(t) - \varphi_j(t) \rightarrow \pi$  for all  $i$  and  $j$ . Thus, the network activity converges to the equilibrium having phase relations defined by the vector  $\xi^0$ , as shown in FIG. 3. When we restore the original external input  $a(t)$ , which induces the desired dynamic connectivity, the recognition starts from the input image  $\xi^0$ . (We added noise to the image  $\xi^0$  shown in FIG. 3 to enhance the effect of convergence to an attractor during recognition.)

20 Although the invention has been described in terms of the illustrative embodiment, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made to the illustrative embodiment without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. It is intended that the scope of the invention not be limited in any way to the illustrative embodiment shown and described but that the  
 25 invention be limited only by the claims appended hereto.



**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A neurocomputer comprising:
  - a plurality of n processing elements;
  - a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said elements;
  - 5 a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors; and
  - a forcing apparatus operably coupled with said medium.
2. The neurocomputer of claim 1, wherein:
  - said plurality of connectors comprises no more than n connectors,
  - each of
  - 10 said connectors being operably coupled with a corresponding one of said elements.
3. The neurocomputer of claim 1, wherein:
  - said forcing apparatus comprises a rhythmic input.
4. The neurocomputer of claim 1, wherein:
  - said elements comprise oscillators.
- 15 5. A neurocomputer comprising:
  - a plurality of n oscillating processing elements;
  - a plurality of no more than n connectors, each of said connectors
  - being operably coupled with a corresponding one of said elements;
  - a conductive medium operably coupled with said connectors; and
  - 20 a rhythmic input operably coupled with said medium.
6. A neurocomputer comprising:
  - a plurality of n processing element means;
  - a plurality of connectors operably coupled with said element
  - means;

means for simultaneously applying an oscillatory signal to each of  
said element means via said connectors; and

means for generating said oscillatory signal operably coupled with  
said means for applying.

5           7.       The neurocomputer of claim 6, wherein:

                  said plurality of connectors comprises n connectors, each of said  
connectors being operably coupled with a corresponding one of said element means.

                  8.       The neurocomputer of claim 6, wherein:

                  said element means comprise oscillators.

10          9.       The neurocomputer of claim 6, wherein:

                  said means for applying comprises a conductive medium.

                  10.      The neurocomputer of claim 6, wherein:

                  said means for generating comprises a rhythmic input.

                  11.      An oscillatory neurocomputer comprising:

15                   a number n of oscillating elements

                  a source of a rhythmic forcing input,

                  a medium interconnecting the source of rhythmic forcing input to  
each

oscillating element,

20                   each oscillating element having an oscillating frequency,

                  the oscillating frequency  $f_1$  of at least one of the oscillating  
elements differing from the oscillating frequency  $f_2$  of at least one other of the oscillating  
elements,

the source of a rhythmic forcing input producing an input of a third frequency  $f_3$ , establishing communication between the at least one oscillating element and the at least one other oscillating element.

12. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 11, wherein  $f_3$  is  
5 substantially the difference between  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ .

13. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 11, further comprising a number  $n_1$  of connections of the source of a rhythmic forcing input to the oscillating elements, wherein

$$n_1 \leq n.$$

10 14. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 12, further comprising a number  $n_1$  of connections of the source of a rhythmic forcing input to the oscillating elements, wherein

$$n_1 \leq n.$$

15 15. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 11, wherein the oscillating elements are electronic oscillators, the source of a rhythmic forcing input is a function generator and the interconnecting medium is an electrically conductive medium electrically connecting the source of a rhythmic forcing input to the oscillators.

16. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 15, wherein the function generator provides a forcing signal having a carrier frequency and information content  
20 modulating the carrier frequency, the oscillators responding to the impression of the forcing signal onto the conductive medium to produce information content modulation substantially the same as that of the conductive medium.

17. An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 11, wherein the number  
n of

oscillating elements is greater than two, a first subset of the oscillating elements communicate at a frequency  $f_3$  of rhythmic forcing input from the source, and at least one second subset of the oscillating elements communicate at least one further frequency  $f_4$  of rhythmic forcing input from the source.

- 5           18.     An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 15, wherein content varying one

oscillator from its oscillating frequency is communicated to and varies from its oscillating frequency another oscillator in communication with the one oscillator.

19.     A neurocomputer including:

- 10           (a)     an array of oscillators, at least a plurality of said oscillators having differing frequencies,

- (b)     a common conducting medium connected to each of the plurality of

oscillators,

- 15           (c)     a source connected to the conducting medium to impart oscillator signals

of various frequencies to the conducting medium, the signals of various frequencies including frequencies effective to bring two or more of the oscillators into communication.

- 20           20.     An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 19, wherein the oscillators include feedback circuits connected with the medium.

          21.     An oscillatory neurocomputer according to claim 20, wherein the oscillators are phase locked loops.

22. A method of enabling communication of a characteristic between a first processing element oscillating at a first frequency and a second processing element oscillating at a second frequency different from the first frequency, the method comprising the steps of:

5                   operably coupling the first element to a medium;  
                  operably coupling the second element to said medium;  
                  operably coupling said medium to a rhythmic input; and  
                  causing said rhythmic input to oscillate said medium at a third frequency.

10           23. The method of claim 22, wherein:  
                  said third frequency comprises a frequency substantially equal to the difference between the first frequency and the second frequency.

24. A method of enabling communication of a characteristic between a plurality of  $n$  oscillating processing elements comprising the steps of:

15                   operably coupling each of the plurality of  $n$  elements to a corresponding one of a plurality of no more than  $n$  connectors;  
                  operably coupling each one of said connectors to a conductive medium; and  
20                   operably coupling said medium to a rhythmic input.

25. In a neurocomputer, a number  $n$  of active elements and a medium having connections to the active elements for application of an input signal thereto, said active elements being phase locked loop oscillators.



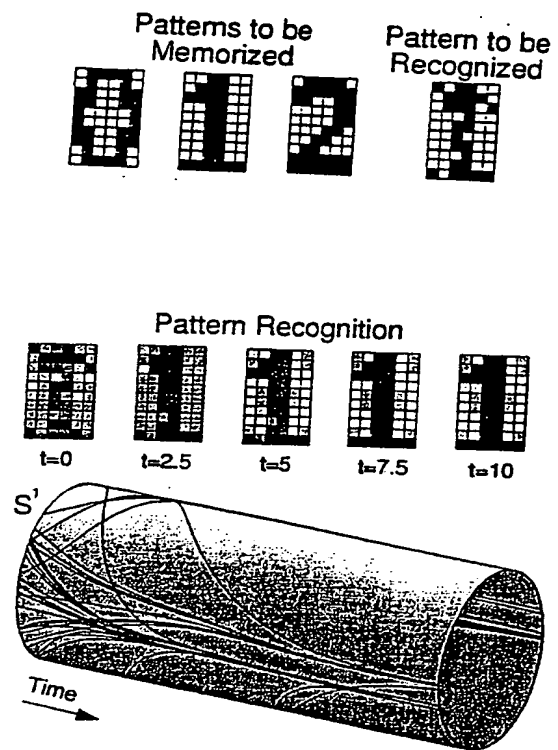


FIG. 3

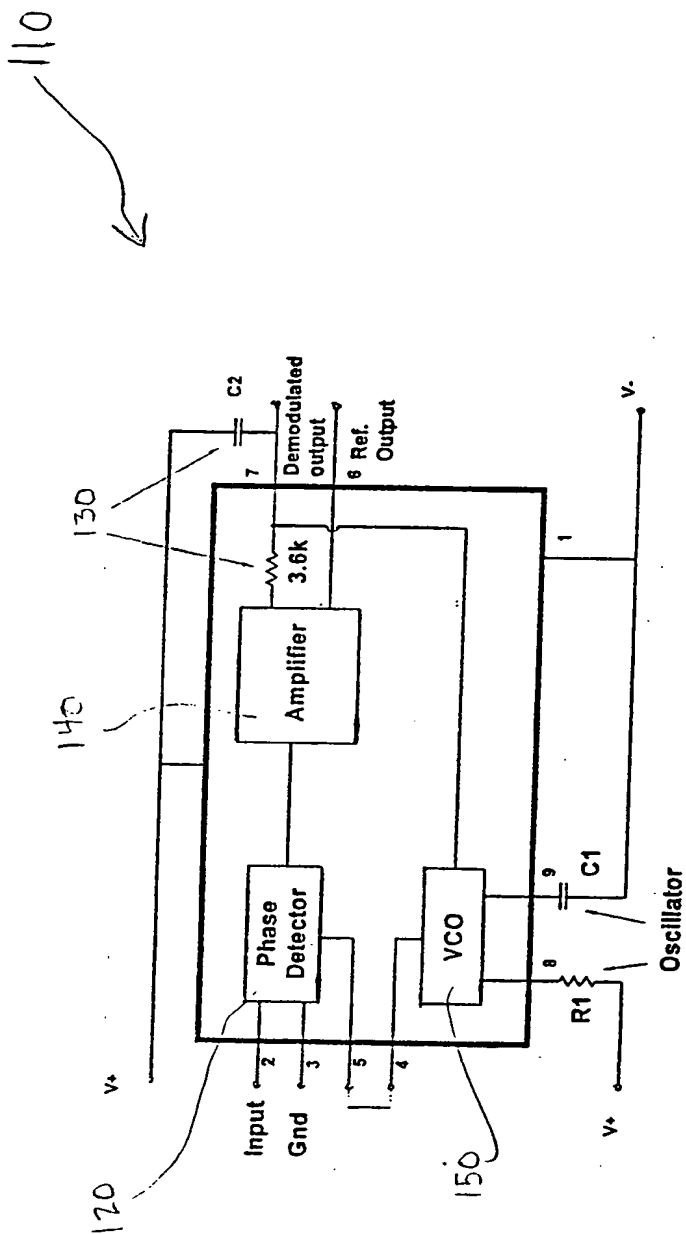


FIG. 4



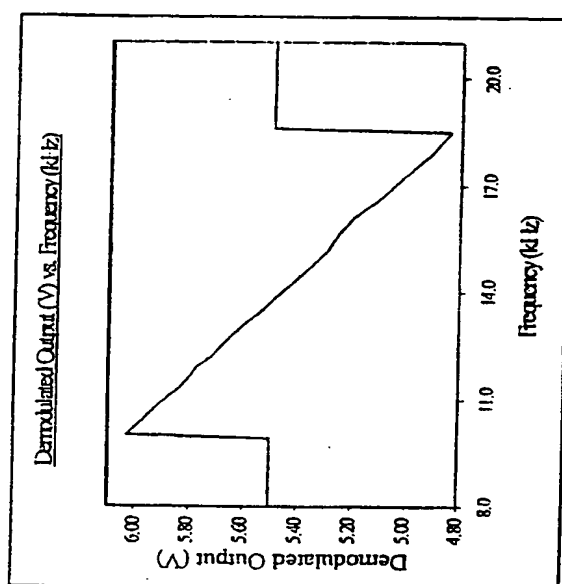


FIG. 5

170

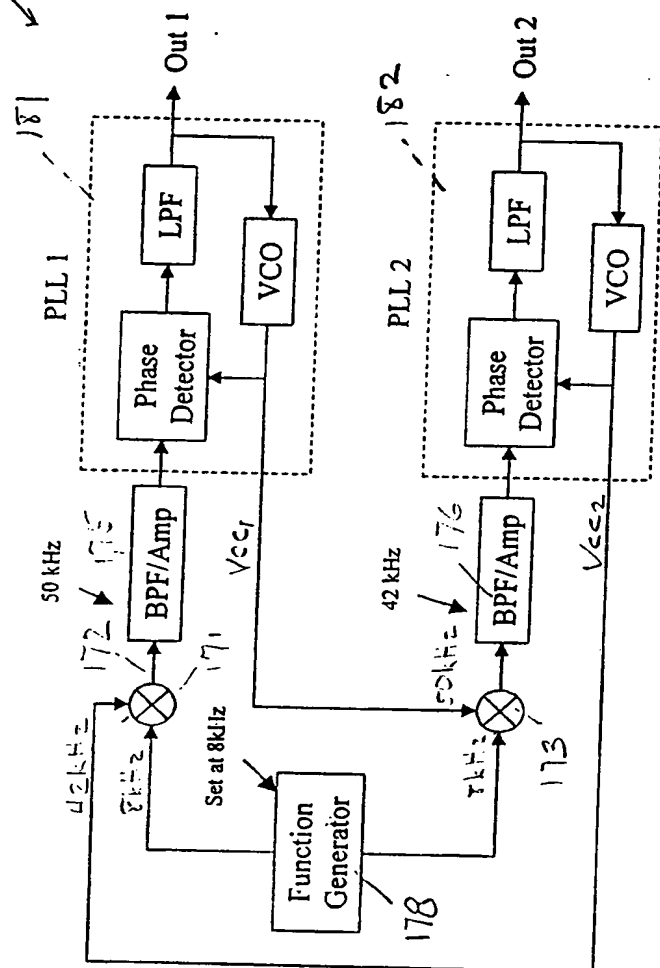


FIG. 6

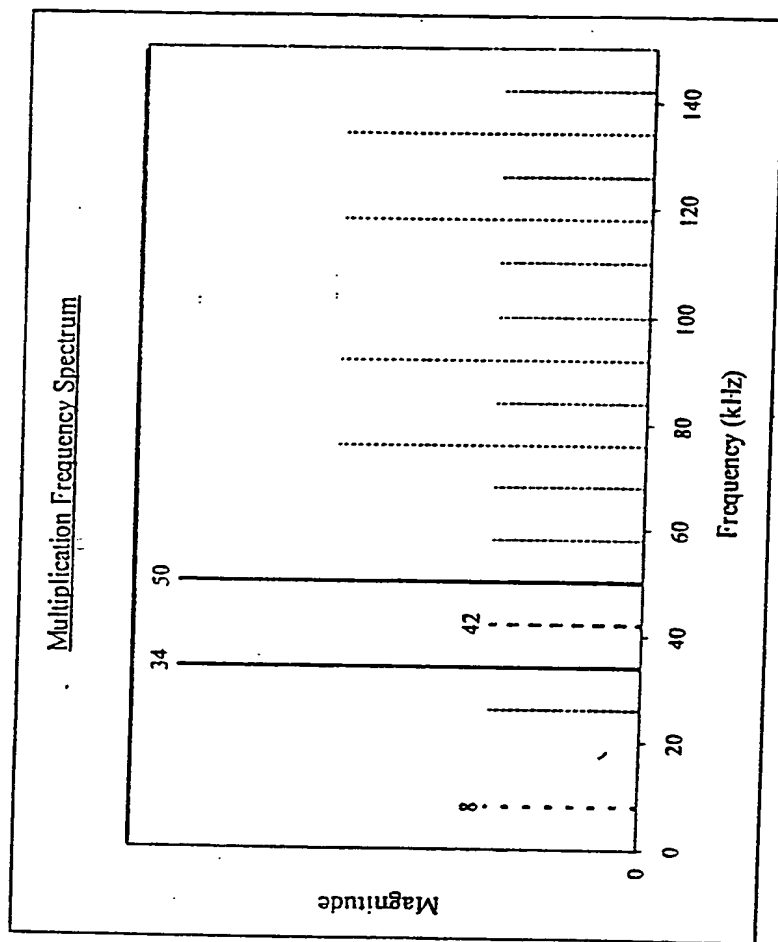
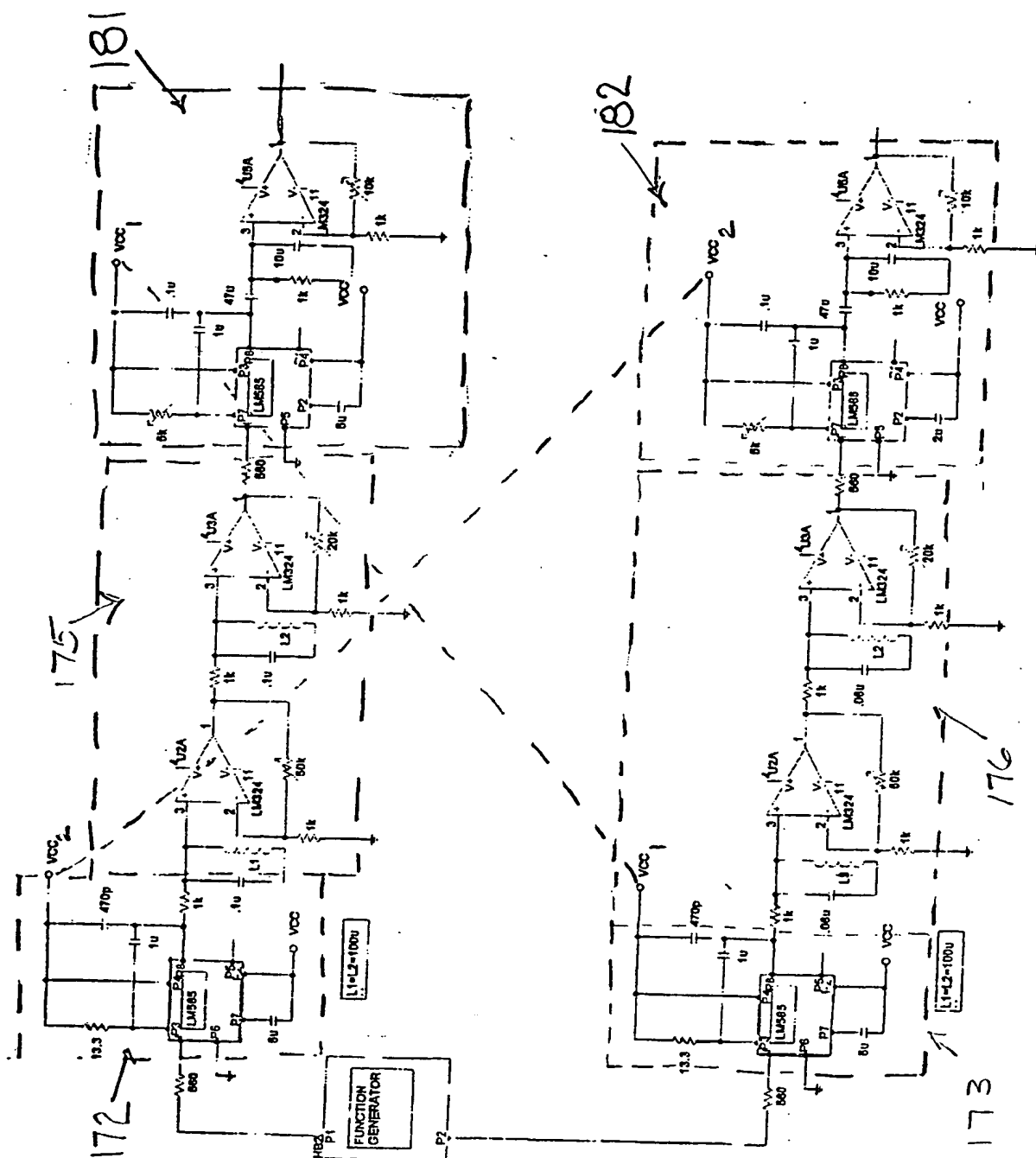


FIG. 7



00  
5  
—  
41

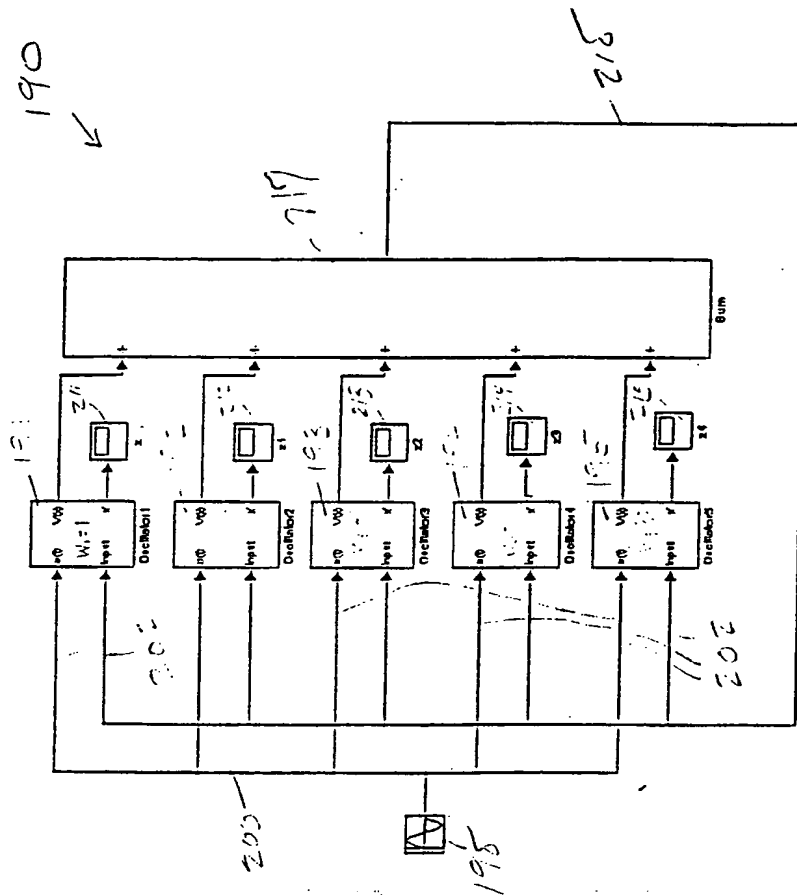


FIG. 9

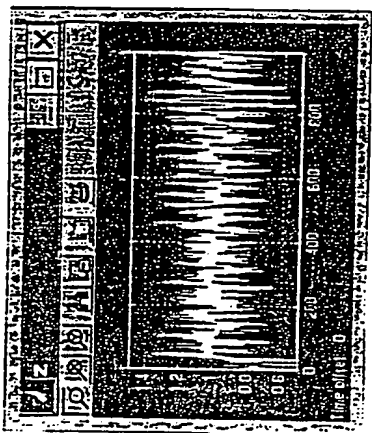


FIG. 10A

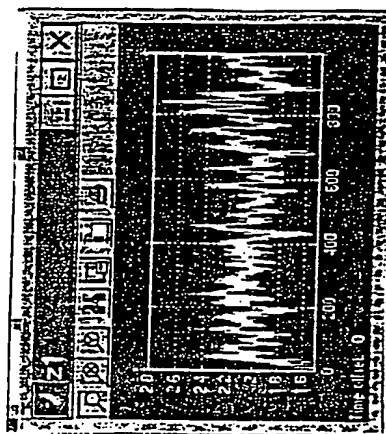


FIG. 10B

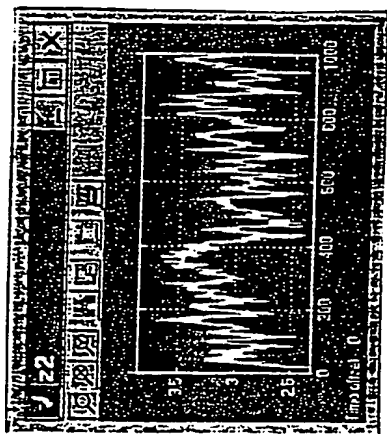


FIG. 10C

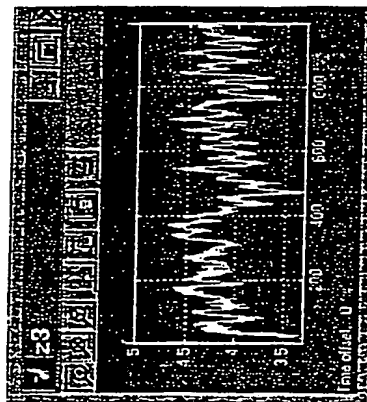


FIG. 10D

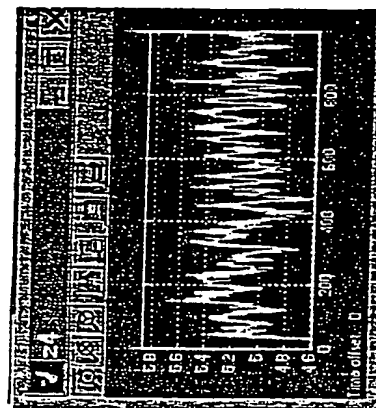


FIG. 10E

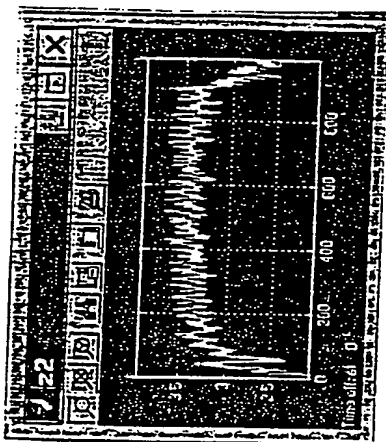


FIG. 11C

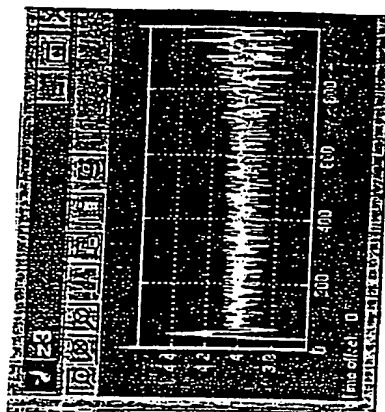


FIG. 11D

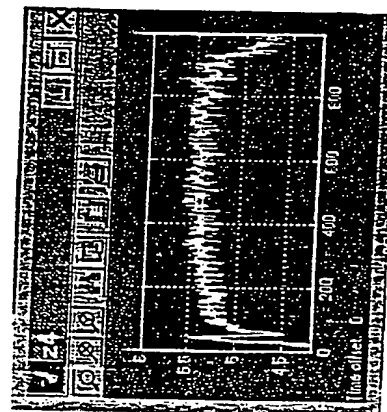


FIG. 11E

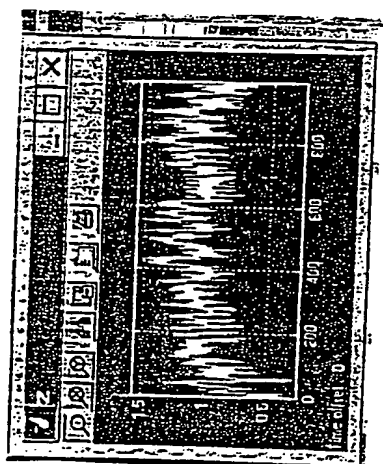


FIG. 11A

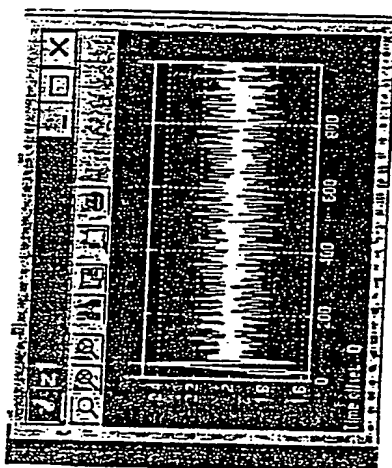


FIG. 11B

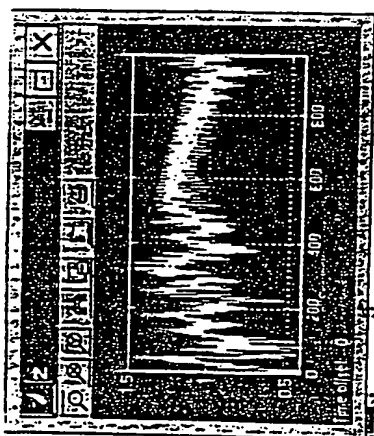


FIG. 12A



FIG. 12B

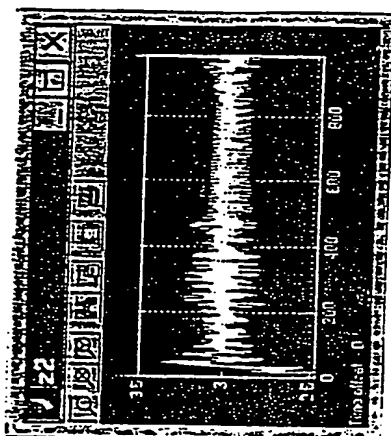


FIG. 12C

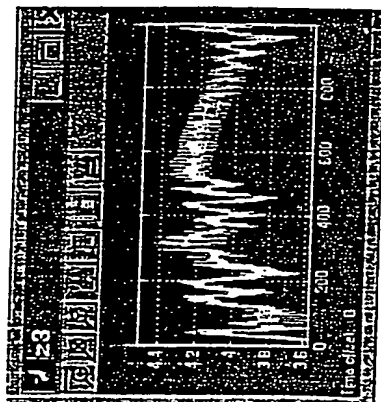


FIG. 12D

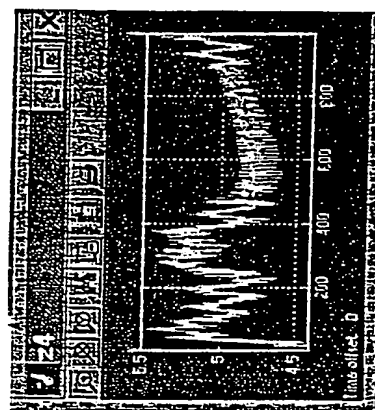


FIG. 12E



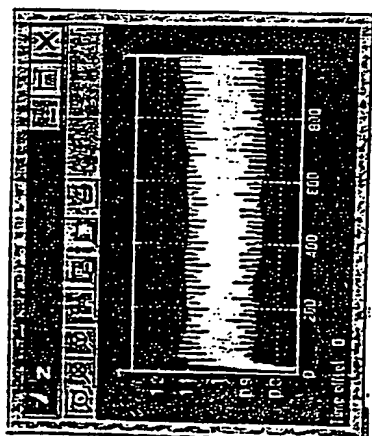


FIG. 13A

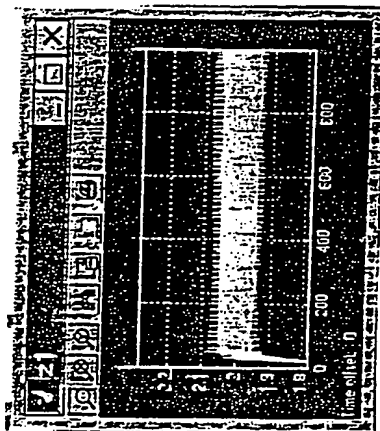


FIG. 13B

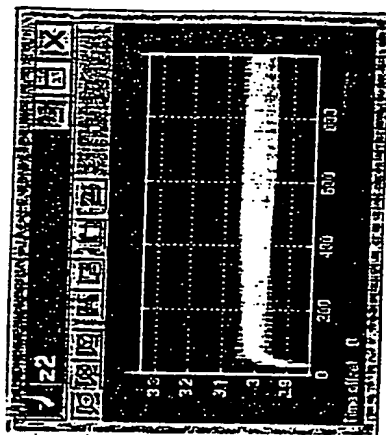


FIG. 13C

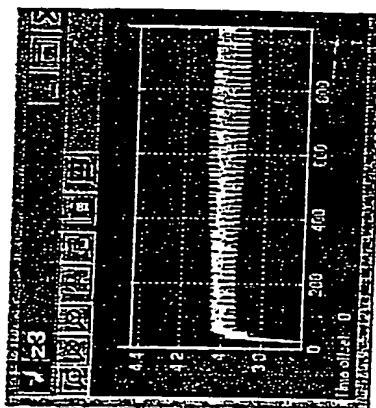


FIG. 13D

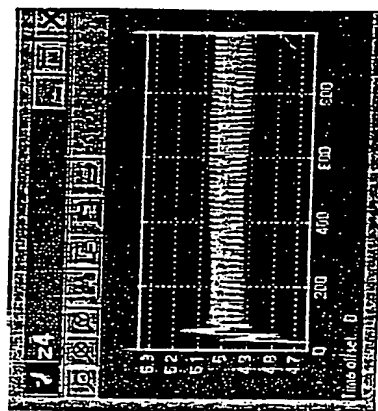


FIG. 13E

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/26698

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 15/18, 15/80,  
US CL : 706/25, 26, 27, 30, 41

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 706/25, 26, 27, 30, 41

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST, NPL

search terms: neur\$, oscillat\$, process\$, conductors, connectors, forc\$, frequency, hopfield

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,446,828 A (WOODALL) 29 August 1995, abstract and figures 1 and 3.	1-10 and 19-25
X	US 4,926,064 A (TAPANG) 15 May 1990, abstract and figures 1 and 4.	1-10 and 19-25
X	US 5,479,577 A (YANG) 26 December 1995, abstract and figure 1.	1-10 and 19-25
X	US 4,660,166 A (HOPFIELD) 21 April 1987, abstract and figures 2, 3 and 4b.	1-10 and 19-25
X	US 5,072,130 A (DUBSON) 10 December 1991, abstract, figures 7B and 7C, page 13, lines 65-68 and page 14, lines 1-20.	1-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G* document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 JANUARY 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 FEB 2000

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.  
 PCT/US99/26698

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,815,475 A (BURGER) 28 March 1989, figure 1, abstract and columns 2-8.	11-18
X	US 5,263,122 A (NUNALLY) 16 November 1993, figure 5 and columns 3-8.	1-25
X	US 5,705,956 A (NEELY) 06 January 1998, abstract, figures 1 and 6 and column 2-4.	11-18
X	KUROKAWA et al, A Local Connected Neural Oscillator Network for Sequential Character Segmentation, IEEE ICNN, June 1997, abstract and pages 839-841.	1-25
X	BUHMANN et al, Sensory Segmentation by Neural Oscillators, IEEE IJCNN, July 1991, abstract and pages II-604 - II-606.	1-10 and 19-25
X	ENDO et al, Neural Network with Interacting Oscillators to Generate Low Frequency Rhythm, Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, 1990.	1-25
X	LANGE et al, Phase-Locking of Artificial Neural Oscillators Can Perform Dynamic Role-Binding and Inferencing, IEEE ICNN, June 1989.	11-18
X	WANG et al, An Oscillation Model of Auditory Stream Segregation, Proceedings of the 12th LAPR Inter. Conf. on signal Processing, October 1994, abstract, figure 2 and pages 198-200.	1-25
X	LIU et al, Phase-Locked Loop with Neurocontroller, SICE, July 1988, abstract and pages 134-136.	1-25